November 1956 Vol. III No. 11

Unesco Chronicle

In this issue:

The International Conference on Radio-isotopes in Scientific Research

Tasks and problems of humanistic studies

The international centre for advanced studies in journalism

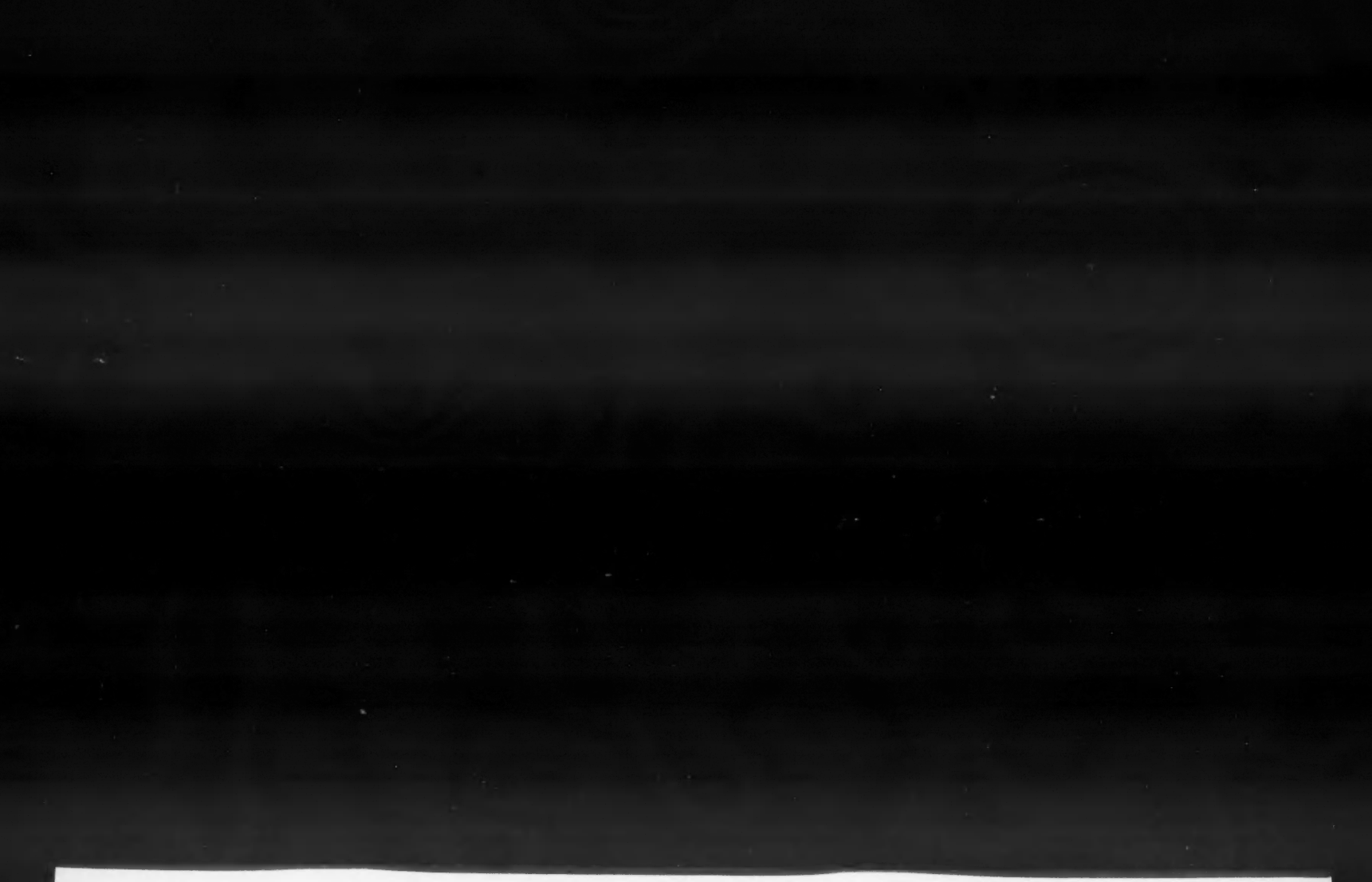
A monthly report from Unesco House

UNESCO CHRONICLE
Unesco House, 19, Avenue Kléber, Paris. Telephone: Kléber 52-00

Unesco Chronicle is issued every month in English, French and Spanish.
Subscriptions will be accepted by any of the Unesco National Distributors (see list). Subscription rates in currencies other than those below will be supplied on application to the distributor in the country concerned. When notifying change of address please enclose last wrapper or envelope.

Anual subscription (12 issues) [B] $1.75; 10/6 (stg.); 500 fr.
Per copy: $0.20; 1/- (stg.); 50 fr.

MC. 57. VIII. 26 A © Unesco 1957. *Printed in France.* UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE - VILLENEUVE-SAINT-GEORGES



Unesco Chronicle

Monthly Bulletin November 1957 Vol. III No. 11

CONTENTS

The International Conference on Radio-isotopes in Scientific Research (P. Auger) 279
Tasks and problems of humanistic studies (Jean d'Ormesson) . . 283
The International Centre for Advanced Studies in Journalism (Jacques Léauté) 288

NEWS FROM UNESCO HOUSE

The standardization of educational statistics. 291
Documentation and terminology in pure and applied science. . 291
The twelfth meeting of the Rencontres Internationales de Genève. 291
Production of filmstrips on Comenius. 292
Television programmes on the International Geophysical Year. . 292
The Universal Postal Union decides to grant concessions for mailing books and newspapers. 292
Pan-American Rail Congress urges concessions for educational travel. 293
Unesco proposes lower press rates system for world press. . . . 293
Co-operation between films and television at the international level. 294

UNESCO'S ACTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

EAST-WEST MAJOR PROJECT 295

Regional activities: Latin America, Northern Europe. 296
National activities: Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America 296
Assistance provided by international organizations 301

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 304

New missions of experts 304
Fellowships 305

PUBLICATIONS

'The International Geophysical Year'. 306
A guide for science teaching. 307
The problem of scientific translation. 308
'John Amos Comenius: selections'. 308
Bibliographical notes 310

PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE OF CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

November and December 1957 313

The International Conference on Radio-isotopes in Scientific Research

Professor Pierre Auger
Director of the Unesco Department of Natural Sciences

Twelve hundred scientists from 61 countries and 25 international organisations met in Paris from 9 to 20 September to participate in the work of the International Conference on Radio-isotopes in Scientific Research organized by Unesco. The French Government placed the facilities of the new School of Medicine in Paris at the disposal of the conference.

During 40 scientific sessions—to which were added public lectures almost every evening—the scientists heard, delivered or discussed more than 200 papers.

It was logical and almost inevitable that this conference should be held in Paris where Becquerel first discovered radioactivity and where Pierre and Marie Curie isolated radium, the natural radioactive element. The roll of participants was impressive. There were Frédéric Joliot who, with his wife Irène Curie, first produced an artificial radioactive element; Sir John Cockcroft who with Walton first split the atom; F. Strassmann, who with Otto Hahn, discovered uranium fission which made possible chain reaction and the release of atomic energy; and Professor Chain, who participated in the discovery of penicillin with Sir Alexander Fleming. Sir John Cockcroft, designated as president of the conference, was assisted by four vice-presidents: Professor Louis Bugnard, director of the Institut National d'Hygiène in France; Professor Kenjiro Kimura, director of the Japanese Atomic Energy Research Institute; Professor Willard F. Libby of the United States Atomic Energy Commission; and Professor Alexander Vassilievitch Topchiev, principal scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

At the close of the conference all these, on behalf of their governments and delegations, paid tribute to the success of the conference and to Unesco's initiative in calling it, which, as Mr. Luther H. Evans, the Director-General of Unesco, pointed out at the inaugural session, was in line with Unesco's mandate 'to help in the advancement and the spreading of human knowledge'.

The secretariat of the conference was headed by Professor Pierre Auger, former member of the French Atomic Energy Commission and now director of Unesco's Department of Natural Sciences. He is the author of the article we publish here.

When, at the end of the last century, Henri Becquerel discovered that new property of the atoms of uranium which was to be later called radioactivity, it meant the opening of a completely new avenue in science.

This new aspect of the properties of matter, which appeared almost simultaneously with the beginning of the twentieth century, was destined to take an extraordinary importance in the years that followed. Physicists were the first to profit from it because it is thanks to radioactivity that we now have a few precise ideas concerning the constitution of matter. In particular, they conceived this notion of the isotope. The isotope is in reality nothing more than a refinement of the notion of chemical elements, somewhat in the way that the different varieties or breeds of an animal, such as the dog, are in reality subdivisions of the species *canis domesticus*.

Then the physicists went further. They discovered the secret of the transmutation of the elements and they succeeded in creating a large number of isotopic varieties of matter. Most of these new elements are radioactive which gives them properties of considerable practical value.

THE APPLICATIONS OF RADIO-ISOTOPES

It might have been thought that these very highly abstract discoveries in physics would contribute only to perfecting our knowledge of the structure of the atom. But this was far from the case. Within a few years, isotopes were being produced in large quantities and placed at the disposal of research workers who discovered ways of using them in nearly all branches of science. At present, biology, analytical chemistry, physical chemistry, biochemistry, geophysics and even archaelogy use techniques based upon radio-isotopes. But science is now very closely linked to industrial, agricultural and medical applications, that is applications which have a direct bearing upon our daily lives. The first applications of radio-isotopes are well known. In chemistry, it is impossible to mention all cases where these applications have become practical: here, we might simply note the treatment of plastics by radiation. Metallurgy and the study of crystals, so important to modern electronics, call upon isotopes. It has been said that, as of today, the application of radio-isotopic techniques to the industry of a large country such as the United States of America has permitted an economy of energy and manpower equivalent to hundreds of millions of dollars per year—and this is only the beginning.

It can be easily imagined how the study of the circulation of the water through the earth's crust—now possible thanks to an isotope of hydrogen known as tritium—or that of the exchanges taking place between different layers of the atmosphere, can have a deep influence upon the future of geophysics and meteorology. It is no exaggeration to state that techniques based upon radio-isotopes will be as basic to the development of all sciences as techniques using such ancient methods of measurement as the scale have been in the past.

TWO HUNDRED PAPERS

This glimpse of the role of radio-isotopes enables us to understand why their use in scientific research was chosen by Unesco as the theme of the conference held last September in Paris. It is extremely difficult to choose among the papers which were discussed at this meeting. All of them are interesting and make new contributions to research.

Generally speaking, attention might be called to the development of

techniques using high-intensity sources of radiation on the one hand and, on the other, the development of methods for measuring very small intensities. In other words, this is a very normal progress which enables techniques to be used both on a large and a small scale. For example, the properties of a source of cobalt 60, equivalent to 21 kilograms of radium, were described at the conference. The possibilities offered by such a source can well be imagined. In the opposite direction, the measurement of very weak radiations has been carried extremely far, especially for the estimation of the age of objects through the use of carbon 14. One method has been perfected which enables scientists to detect radiation at the rate of only one atomic disintegration a day and, in this way, to measure quantities of thorium amounting to no more than 1/1,000,000,000 of a gram.

To offer an idea of the extraordinarily wide range of scientific fields now reached by radio-isotope techniques, we might mention, as far as solids are concerned, the study of the evolution of the crystal structure of steel under stress; or, in the field of geophysics, the study of the circulation of water through the earth's crust (including the length of its stay and the estimation of reserves) as well as the circulation of water in the oceans (including exchange between surface water and deep water). Finally, many papers discussed the metabolism of living creatures—that is, all the chemical reactions which take place in the cells and organs of animals and plants. It is perhaps in this field that the technique of radio-isotopes has produced and will produce the most brilliant discoveries. There is, for example, the understanding of certain stages of the mechanism of photosynthesis which enables plants to build up supplies of starch and sugar using the carbon dioxide in the air.

LESSONS OF AN EXHIBIT

I would also like to note the exhibit of instruments and scientific methods organized for participants. Among the extremely interesting subjects covered was the description and functioning of an apparatus to improve the applications of the chromatographic method of research in biochemistry. The different types of molecules composing an organic compound move at different speeds on a filter paper treated with a certain solvent. If the corresponding organic molecules are labelled with a radio-isotope, their movements can be traced by following their radioactivity. The automatic apparatus developed by Professor Chain enables a research worker to obtain in a few hours a detailed analysis of organic compounds which otherwise would require several days' work by a team of specialized technicians. Here, we can already see the 'automation' of research techniques as a perfectly natural effort by laboratories to use mechanical or electronic

devices to save time and effort by technicians who can be put to more profitable work elsewhere.

One very impressive technique on display was a method of using radiation to destroy the pituitary gland of a patient without affecting neighbouring tissues. The pituitary gland is located in the centre of the head. In order to reach it and to insert one or two fragments of radioactive gold into it, high-precision apparatus is required. Once the exact site of the spot where the grains of gold are to be placed has been determined down to a millimetre, then a hollow stylet is inserted into the head, either through the nostrils or through an eye-socket. The radioactive sources are then slid through this stylet to the very centre of the pituitary. The result is that the gland is irradiated and rendered inactive while the surrounding tissue has not been affected by the radiations. This technique is designed for cases in which the hormone production of the pituitary must be stopped as, for example, in a cancer of the breast.

In the field of low-intensity radiation, there was displayed an apparatus for the measurement of carbon 14 and consisting of a proportional counter surrounded by a cylindrical counter with several wires which protect it against outside radiation, especially from cosmic rays. The substance of which the carbon 14 content is to be measured is transformed so that its carbon takes on the chemical form of acetylene. This gas is then introduced into the proportional counter which measures the number of impulses, even if it is extremely small. In other words, the amount of matter required for measurement can be reduced to a few grammes of carbon but the estimation of age remains as precise as with larger quantities; the maximum age which can be determined with carbon 14 being as high as 45,000 years.

Tasks and problems of humanistic studies

JEAN D'ORMESSON
Deputy Secretary-General of the International Council
for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies

Some forty scholars held a meeting from 13 to 20 September, 1957, in Unesco House. They came from 16 countries, represented 13 international scientific organizations embracing the entire field of humanistic studies, and formed the general assembly and the Bureau of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS).

This was the fourth regular meeting of the general assembly, and as is normal and necessary, it was concerned first with routine tasks of administration, the progress of current activities and with budgetary matters. The ICPHS has had nine years of existence and has grown considerably in recent years and its problems of structure, statutes, financial resources and methods of work require due attention.

Among the regular activities of the council a principal one is drawing up for Unesco's consideration, a list of subventions that the council regards as necessary to assure the development of scientific activity in every branch of humanistic studies. Lest this question of budgeting subventions should absorb most of the time of the members of the assembly, a new method was adopted: the allocation of subventions was proposed by a budget committee, and its recommendations were adopted practically without debate.

This accelerated procedure did not mean that the council attached less importance to this part of its work; on the contrary, the type of activity called 'normal' or 'routine' is the basis of the work of the ICPHS. International congresses and discussions, bibliographies, reference books and scientific books, even if they are often not of interest to the general public, are essential for the later task of popularization. The bibliographies, for example, or the various groupings of scholars, may perhaps be of primary interest only to some tens of thousands, or some thousands, of specialists, but one can see that they are absolutely indispensable in the preparation of books which will have wider circulation. In the vocabulary of automobile traffic or of political economy, they are bottle necks for science in the making.

A MEETING-GROUND FOR COLLABORATION AND DISCUSSION

In saving the time of the assembly members, the purpose was to enable them to exchange fully and freely their ideas on the general problems

of the situation of humanistic studies in the contemporary world. Since its earliest days the council has endeavoured especially to restrict as much as possible the administrative part of its work. It has tried to make its administrative machinery as light as increasing tasks would permit and to keep it running smoothly. Its aim is to be less of an extra administrative cog-wheel among many committees and commissions, and more of a meeting-ground for collaboration and discussion where philosophers and philologists, historians of art and religion, classicists and anthropologists, pre-historians and Orientalists, from all parts of the world, can exchange ideas on their methods, problems, theories and studies.

Routine business aside, the fourth assembly of the council was called in accord with that aim and in recognition of the interpenetration of cultures and disciplines.

INTERPENETRATION OF CULTURES

One of the major problems before ICPHS for several years has been to assure that its organs have a character really representative of the different cultures of the world. For historical and geographic reasons, the council originated and was developed in western Europe, where the learned societies and academic institutions were most solidly established. In recent years much progress has been made in extending its work: the United States of America, Japan, India, Poland, Iran, Uruguay, Mexico—to name a few at random—have become closely associated with the council's activities, and from now on the council will maintain relations with most of the countries of Asia and Latin America.

The general assembly considered the question of the most effective means to assure active and fruitful contacts among the scientists of countries widely separated geographically. After a thorough discussion the assembly took the view that the human contacts established during the scientific meetings were of high importance, along with the institutional contacts. The assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution, which shows its concern to bring representatives of all countries into the principal scientific assemblies:

'The general assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies again emphasizes the importance of the contacts established in the great international congresses. It expresses the wish that Unesco will explore all possibilities of developing awards of fellowships for travel and for visits abroad that will improve geographical representation at congresses and seminars and permit scientists of far countries to attend scientific meetings.

'The general assembly expresses its conviction that such a fellowship

programme would greatly strengthen the measures to be taken in the framework of the major project for the mutual appreciation of cultural values of the East and the West and would permit specialists of all parts of the world—Africa, Oceania, the two Americas, as well as Asia and Europe—to establish scientific relations of the highest importance.'

INTERPENETRATION OF BRANCHES OF LEARNING

The prospects in this field are especially encouraging.

One of the reasons for the council's existence is its aim to induce the representatives of the various branches of learning to work together—the branches which deal from different angles with the problems that derive from man, from his history, his beliefs and his achievements. Since the nineteenth century, the changes in these studies have been so marked that more and more specialization has been at the same time the condition and the price of scientific progress. Analytical fragmentation of scholarship is one of the characteristics of contemporary knowledge.

It is not the task of the council to work against that irreversible and fruitful trend, but to ease its course and fill in the gaps. The picture of man blurs and disappears under the broken light cast by the different aspects of specialization. How is the complete image of man to be recreated from out of the almost water-tight compartments in which the specialists confine him? It is extremely difficult to achieve that result by mere pious hopes. But a project of research was forwarded, the importance and urgency of which have aroused immediately the spontaneous desire for close collaboration between scholars from different branches of learning.

THE STUDY OF CIVILIZATIONS THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

In September 1956, the International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology adopted at Philadelphia a resolution calling for action toward a study of peoples whose cultures and languages were threatened with transformation, disintegration or extinction.

The preservation and protection of aboriginal peoples and of their cultures has been for many years the subject of much discussion and theorizing. A draft convention established at Geneva in June 1956, by the International Labour Organisation finally outlined action to be taken on behalf of aboriginal peoples, for their protection and for improvement of their living conditions. The Philadelphia resolution was concerned entirely with different purposes—it presented a purely scientific point of view, and, without taking a stand on measures to be taken to maintain or change existing conditions, it had bearing only on scientific research aimed at

presenting and conserving the memory of the various aspects of disappearing civilizations that are threatened with extinction.

The initiative in this project became the responsibility of ethnologists and anthropologists, obviously requiring complete co-working in that domain. But it quickly became apparent that the collaboration of sociologists, philologists, musicologists and historians of art and religion was also necessary. Finally the project appeared to be exactly the kind of enterprise requiring concerted and profound scientific study, and the following resolution was adopted by the general assembly of the council:

'The general assembly notes with the keenest interest the motion calling for a study of populations whose cultures and languages are facing rapid and profound changes or even total disappearance, as adopted by the International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology held at Philadelphia in September 1956. The general assembly emphasizes the importance and urgency of such a study and supports it without reserve; it expresses the desire that the organizations of scientists of the various fields concerned —particularly those of the fields of languages, musicology and history or art and religion—will be associated as closely as possible in this project. The general assembly desires that, because of the extreme urgency of the measures to be taken, all assistance and facilities possible be made available by Unesco and the governments for the execution of the project, perhaps in the form of establishment of an "anthropological year". The general assembly emphasizes the importance in this field of both a close collaboration among the different disciplines and a concerted effort by governments and all interested bodies.'

PARTICIPATION IN THE LAUNCHING OF THE EAST-WEST MAJOR PROJECT

Three other activities concerned with the extension of cultural understanding, geographically as well as among the various branches of learning, received the assembly's attention.

First was the major project for mutual appreciation of cultural values of East and West. The assembly stressed the over-riding interest that it attaches to that project, and declared itself ready to co-operate with Unesco in three principal activities: reference works and scientific works; scientific congresses and symposia; translations of books—emphasis being placed, in all these fields, on the necessity of facilitating contacts between scholars of East and West.

The latter point of this programme is connected with another activity of Unesco in which the council is already associated but which takes on a new significance in the light of the major project: the project of translations of books representative of the different cultures. The general

assembly of the ICPHS, aware of the progress already made, decided that the council would continue to provide its co-operation with Unesco in this field and to advise on the listing of works to be translated, the listing of translators and of publishers, etc. A committee of experts will be convened by the council to consider these tasks, on 27, 28 and 29 November 1957.

INQUIRY ON THE TEACHING OF THE HUMANITIES

Another undertaking reflects a major concern of the council: it is the inquiry on the concept of the humanities. For several years this survey has been based on different approaches: comparison between the views of man offered by the different cultures; mutual approach of educational philosophy of East and West; study of the possibilities of broadening the teaching of the humanities; a determination of the role of 'classical' instruction in the contemporary world.[1] Comprehensive reports on the conclusions of the experts who were consulted were prepared through the co-operation of the council and were transmitted to Unesco. It was decided to continue the survey and to obtain the reactions of the member federations of ICPHS on the problems involved.

SUCCESS OF THE REVIEW 'DIOGENES'

The general assembly of the council also discussed the review *Diogenes*,[2] the purpose of which is to surmount the obstacles caused by the broad diversity of cultures and the narrow specialization in the disciplines. This concept was precisely in harmony with the aims of ICPHS; and the success of the publication confirms the pressing need for a bringing together of cultures and for an effort toward synthesis in the realm of the humanistic studies. This makes publication of the review *Diogenes* a major activity of the council, whose hopes and desires it accurately presents.

Thus emerge from a wide and varied programme, which can only be touched on in this brief summation, the basic concepts of a policy of mutual contact, exchange and understanding. The results and the lessons of two new years of activity will be examined at the next general assembly of the Council to be held in the United States of America in September 1959.[3]

---

1. The article, 'Diversity of Cultures and World Community', published in Vol. I, No. 3 of the *Unesco Chronicle*, presented the ensemble of the problems posed by the study of the possibilities of broadening the teaching of the humanities.
2. The review *Diogenes* was presented in Vol. II, No. I of the *Unesco Chronicle*.
3. The assembly elected the new Bureau of the ICPHS. It is composed of the following: President: Professor Carsten Høeg (Denmark); Vice-Presidents: Professors Felice Battaglia (Italy), R. N. Dandekar (India), Emilio Garcia Gomez (Spain), and Charles E. Odegaard (U.S.A.); Secretary-general: Professor Ronald Syme (New Zealand); Treasurer: Professor Jules Marouzeau (France).

The International Centre for Advanced Studies in Journalism

JACQUES LÉAUTÉ
Professor, Faculty of Law and Political Science
at the University of Strasbourg, Director of the Centre

The International Centre for Advanced Studies in Journalism at Strasbourg opened its doors on 15 October 1957 for its first study course. This event was the culmination of international teamwork begun a year and a half ago.

The proposal for creating such a centre was developed by a group of international experts at a meeting convened by Unesco at Paris in April 1956. They recommended to the Director-General of Unesco the creation of regional centres where teachers of journalism of all countries would meet to improve, by exchange of views and experience, their methods of teaching and to train new, young teachers for countries needing them. The number of centres envisaged was not large for, except in North America, there are relatively few teachers of journalism.

A certain concentration is necessary because the function of the centres is not only technical instruction. They will also make it possible for those who contribute to the professional training of journalists to know one another better and so understand each other better. As a result, some of the misunderstandings that are a factor in international tension might be dissolved.

Sceptics might say the causes of tension lie so deep that mutual knowledge and respect among a few persons in this endeavour offers slight means of aiding the cause of peace. But the importance of the role of those who teach journalists is so great that others, more optimistic, will find in the hope of useful action, even of an indirect kind, sufficient reason to persist in this effort. It is not impossible, indeed, that the benefit of mutual contact between the journalism teachers from different countries will be passed on to the students and from them to the media they serve and to public opinion at large, thereby helping to promote mutual understanding among peoples.

In any event, the founders of the Strasbourg Centre have carried out this act of faith. The circumstances of the creation of the new centre, its structure and the programme of instruction of the first session bear the same stamp of hope.

THE ORIGINS OF THE CENTRE

The history and the geographic situation of the University of Strasbourg made it a logical choice for the site of such a centre. After a preparatory study undertaken by several Unesco experts with representatives of the university, meeting under the chairmanship of the rector of the university, M. Babin, the creation of the first regional centre at Strasbourg was decided. An international meeting was organized in December 1956 by the University of Strasbourg in close collaboration with Unesco, and this brought together eminent specialists of East and West, from Europe, America, Africa and the Far East. The area to be served by the centre was fixed as being Europe and Africa. The outlines of the organization and its activities were drawn. The statutes of the foundation of the centre were published in the *Journal Officiel* of France in July 1957. The university acquired and made available to the centre a building, 10 rue Schiller in Strasbourg, which was specially fitted and adapted for the purpose. Unesco gave the centre various kinds of equipment for the courses and provided books to form the basis of a technical library.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The administrative structure of the centre was formed in a way to permit the close association of professional journalists and university professors. The Administrative Council is made up of French and non-French members in equal numbers. The president of the council is the rector of the university, M. Babin, who is assisted by two vice-presidents, Mr. Fink, professor at the University of Aarhus and director of the journalism school there, and Mr. Stijns, president of the International Federation of Journalists. A study committee of four presided over by the director of the centre has the task of handling immediate problems in line with the general directives given by the Administrative Council. The press members of the council come from newspapers, news agencies, radio and television. The director of the centre, who is a professor of the University of Strasbourg, is assisted by a secretary-general, Mr. Collowald, a former professional journalist.

PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST SESSION

The first session of the International Centre of Journalism at Strasbourg was set for 15 October to 23 November 1957. Invited to take part were not only teachers in journalism schools, but also journalists whose work is of outstanding importance. Classroom instruction is not the only method of

professional teaching; there is also practical work in press enterprises. For maximum results it is necessary to have the co-operation of all who contribute, in various ways, to the training of information personnel.

The term 'journalism' has been taken in the widest sense of the word. Not only the written press, but the information aspects of radio and television will be studied. For this purpose the session is divided into three periods of a fortnight each: the first for the study of general problems common to all branches of information; the second for questions of the written press; the third for radio and television. Lectures have been planned in a way to permit exponents of differing systems of information to present their views. Each lecture will be followed by a seminar, and the work will be reviewed in publications afterwards. At the end of the session certificates of participation in the work will be given by an international board made up of certain professors who took part in the instruction. The certificate-holders may then write a paper, to be submitted for approval during one of the sessions of the following year. Success in that test will be rewarded with a diploma in advanced studies.

Among those called to take part in the first session are holders of Unesco fellowships from the following countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Switzerland and Turkey. These fellowship holders spend six weeks at Strasbourg and then make a study tour in Europe aimed at preparing them for writing a paper on a theme chosen by agreement between them and the centre. These nine will find at Strasbourg others who have been given fellowships by public and private organizations of several European countries as well as students who have come on their own initiative. May this first session prove fruitful for them and the centre.

NEWS FROM UNESCO HOUSE

The Standardization of Educational Statistics

The Unesco Secretariat recently prepared a preliminary report on the standardization of educational statistics for the international committee of technicians and experts, nominated by Member States, to meet in the early part of 1958.

Statistics on public education offer guidance in the direction of the fight against illiteracy; this is proof of their importance. But to compile useful figures it is necessary that there be agreement, between those who prepare the statistics and those who must interpret them (distribution of illiterates according to region, age, sex, etc.), on the meaning of the words and classifications used. That is why the Unesco Secretariat proposes to define precisely certain terms that are in current use but which are not given the same meaning in every case and in all countries. For example, what exactly is meant by 'literate' or 'semi-literate'? The following definitions are suggested: Literate—'A person who can both read with understanding and write a short simple statement on his everyday life.' Semi-literate—'A person who can read with understanding, but not write, a short simple statement on his everyday life.'

Documentation and Terminology in Pure and Applied Science

The International Advisory Committee for Documentation and Terminology in Pure and Applied Science held its third meeting at Unesco House, Paris, from 23 to 25 September. It emphasized, in particular, the desirability of the adoption, by the various abstracting and indexing services, of the principles set forth in the *Guide for the Preparation and Publication of Synopses*, and of the international standardization of the formats of punched and slotted cards. The committee asked the Unesco Secretariat to study ways of facilitating the circulation of documentation material and discussed 'language barriers as hindrances to communication'.

The Twelfth Meeting of the Rencontres Internationales de Genève

The topic of discussion of the twelfth meeting of the Rencontres Internationales de Genève, organized, in co-operation with Unesco, from 4 to 14 September last, was 'Europe and the world of today'. Five lectures —followed by public discussions—were given by eminent persons: 'Creative Europe' by Mr. André Philip (France); 'Reflections of a European scientist' by Mr. Max Born (Germany), Nobel prize winner; 'Europe and its unification' by Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium), Secretary-General of NATO;

'Europe and the liberation of art' by Mr. Etienne Gilson (France), of the Académie Française; 'Europe vis-à-vis the world' by Mr. Paulo de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil), member of Unesco's Executive Board.

As in each previous year, a volume will be published, in French, by the Editions de la Baconnière, at Neuchâtel (Switzerland), to bring within the reach of a wide public the texts of these lectures and a report of the discussions, attended by approximately a hundred persons, to which they gave rise.

Production of Filmstrips on Comenius

For the three-hundredth anniversary of the publication of the *Great Didactic* of John Amos Comenius, Unesco undertook the production of filmstrips with commentary in English, French and Spanish. These filmstrips retrace Comenius' life and show the fundamental importance of his work. Comenius was, in the seventeenth century, a precursor of audio-visual education, as is shown by the reproductions of his illustrated books and by iconographic documents. The filmstrips prepared by Unesco emphasize the growing importance in education of audio-visual methods; film, radio, sound recordings and television.

Television Programmes on the International Geophysical Year

During recent months, the Unesco Secretariat has conducted a world-wide survey in order to assist television stations in the production of programmes on the International Geophysical Year and to prepare a summary film report which will be produced under Unesco's auspices at the conclusion of the IGY. Unesco proposes to gather the films produced by national committees of the IGY, for purposes of the compilation of the aforesaid film, under the Organization's programme.

The Universal Postal Union decides to grant Concessions for Mailing Books and Newspapers.

Acting on several suggestions emanating from Unesco, the Universal Postal Union, at its fourteenth congress ending on 27 September in Ottawa, decided to accord a number of new facilities for the postal dispatch of books, newspapers and various other printed materials. Delegates from postal administrations in 96 countries took part in the congress.

Under the new provisions, books may be sent in packets up to a maximum of 5 kilograms (11 pounds) instead of 3 kilograms as at present. By special agreement between administrations, this maximum may be further raised to 10 kilograms. Packets sent to the same address may be grouped in the same postal bag and in that case will be exempt from weight limits. In addition, books will enjoy the reduced airmail rate now conceded to newspapers. Publications for the blind will be exempt from all postal taxes and registration charges.

The congress also simplified the newspaper subscription scheme, which permits payment in national currency, at local post offices, for subscriptions to foreign newspapers and magazines, and their dispatch at low rates.

A further decision was the virtual abolition of customs clearance charges

on books and other printed matter not liable to import duties. The congress urged member countries not to impose customs charges on books, newspapers, magazines and book catalogues. This proposal was adopted on the suggestion of Brazil, which expressed its wish 'to co-operate with Unesco and member countries of the Union for the advancement of education and culture throughout the world'.

The new provisions are expected to come into effect in October 1958, when administrations will be revising their national postal regulations in the light of the Ottawa decisions. These decisions mark a further step in Unesco's effort, in co-operation with the UPU, to promote the wider use of postal channels for the free flow of information. Unesco had previously secured regional concessions for publications and educational materials at congresses covering North and South America and the Middle East.

Pan-American Rail Congress urges Concessions for Educational Travel

In response to a proposal by Unesco, the Pan-American Railway Association, at its congress just concluded in Buenos Aires, urged member governments and railway systems to grant the greatest possible rate reductions and facilities to educational travellers and to educational, scientific and cultural materials. Fourteen Latin American countries and the United States of America, representing the major railway systems of North and South America, took part in the meeting.

The congress noted that several of the association's members were already granting concessions to educational travellers and materials. It recommended that, in extending benefits, members give particular attention to teachers and students; to books, newspapers and magazines; and to teaching materials for schools, universities and other educational institutions. The congress emphasized that the granting of such concessions would contribute positively to the educational, cultural and social advancement of the peoples of the Americas and thus serve the objects of the association and Unesco.

Unesco proposes Lower Press Rates System for World Press

Unesco has initiated action to promote the flow of international news by making it cheaper and easier to send dispatches to all parts of the world. The Organization is now circulating to its Member States a series of proposals which they have been invited to submit to the forthcoming Telegraph and Telephone Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), opening in Geneva on 29 September 1958. Unesco's proposals are designed to reduce high communication costs and other technical obstacles hindering the flow of news, particularly between world news centres and the underdeveloped countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Charges made by different countries for similar communication services vary by as much as 300 per cent, and it may cost twice as much to send news in one direction as in the reverse. The result is to restrict the full flow of world news which is essential, particularly in the present period.

The Unesco proposals seek lower rates in general and the expansion of the communication networks to broaden news coverage in areas now inadequately served. Some of them are designed to secure greater reductions for dispatches sent by telegraph or telephone. Others would remove

discrepancies in charges for teleprinter lines and abolish surcharges on radio news channels. One proposal would grant cheaper and more extensive facilities for dispatches sent by radio, a particularly effective means for transmitting news to underdeveloped countries. Under a final Unesco proposal, a special study group would be set up by the International Telecommunication Union to examine press communication problems on a long-term basis and propose remedies to the ITU. The group would take into account the views of the world press. The proposals have already been considered by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and have received support from various international press organizations, such as the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, the International Federation of Journalists, the International Press Institute and the Commonwealth Press Union.

Co-operation between Films and Television at the International Level

On the occasion of the International Film Festival and with the assistance of Unesco, a group of experts met in Edinburgh on 26 and 27 August last to consider ways of encouraging co-operation between films and television at the international level. Some thirty representatives of professional film and television organizations operating in western Europe, eastern Europe and North America discussed the possibility of setting up an international centre of educational, scientific and cultural films for television purposes. The discussions followed on from the international meetings of experts which had already studied this question in 1955-56 in Tangier and Paris. The meeting of experts in Edinburgh advocated the establishment of closer links between film and television organizations and, in particular, the compilation of catalogues and bulletins giving information about films already produced or in process of production. The experts also recommended that international organizations specialized in the spheres of education, art and science should work out a system for the exchange of films which are of interest to them.

UNESCO'S ACTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

East-West Major Project

At its forty-eighth session, in June last, Unesco's Executive Board adopted the work plan and final budgetary allotments for the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. In taking this decision it was guided by the recommendations of the special Advisory Committee, which had been submitted to it by the Director-General. A circular letter, accompanying the work plan and suggestions concerning the programmes which could be implemented at the national level, was sent to Member States on 30 July. The work plan was also communicated to the appropriate international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental.

The first information received by the Secretariat shows that some National Commissions have taken steps for the establishment of special committees to prepare and co-ordinate the activities to be undertaken at the national level for the implementation of the project. In some cases, plans of action have been drawn up, and even begun to be carried out, following on the preparatory work done prior to the final decision taken by Unesco's Executive Board. The Secretariat will endeavour to develop co-ordination between the activities of Member States and will offer advice and certain services to Member States requesting them.

From the first exchanges of correspondence, it may be concluded that, among the most useful activities that may be undertaken by the National Commissions or special committees in the initial phase of the project, the compilation of lists of activities already under way which, in themselves, contribute to the advancement of aims identical with those of the major project, would be of prime importance. These lists, which would bear on institutions for teaching and research as well as on programmes for information, publication, exchanges of persons, meetings, cultural exchanges with other countries, etc., would make it possible both to assess the resources already available for the implementation of the major project and to discover gaps and ascertain the population's needs in the matter of knowledge and appreciation of cultural values, whether of the Occident or the Orient as the case might be. The Secretariat will use the material contained in the lists sent to it for the purpose of meeting all requests for information received from different countries. Several Member States have already given priority to such undertakings, and a list of this kind has been published by an institution in the United States of America.

In addition, several National Commissions—or national institutions in various Member States—are closely co-operating in the execution of the

Organization's work plan, particularly as regards the organization of international discussions, meetings of educationists, exchange of persons programmes, etc.

Lastly, some intergovernmental organizations and a large number of international non-governmental organizations have given proof of their interest in the project, in certain cases even devoting to it part of the work of their congresses and conferences.

In the present phase, the Secretariat has thought it advisable to publish in the *Unesco Chronicle* a summary of the main activities undertaken in this connexion by Member States and international organizations; even if this information is as yet only provisional, it indicates the lively interest aroused by the major project and may serve to encourage similar or complementary action in other countries. Unavoidable gaps will doubtless be found in the summary and the Secretariat would be glad to receive from National Commissions any necessary corrigenda or addenda.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Latin America. The first joint project of concern to Latin American countries as a whole consists in the preparation of a travelling exhibition on the culture of those countries, intended for circulation in the Orient, accompanied, if possible, by lectures. The prime mover in this project was the Cuban National Commission, acting in consultation with Unesco's Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere. If the project materializes, the Secretariat will be able to act as a link between the Latin American and the Asian countries for purposes of the dispatch and utilization of the exhibition.

Northern Europe. A programme of joint activities has been drawn up by the National Commissions of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden). It includes, in particular, the preparation of two travelling exhibitions: one on the ethnography and way of life of one or two Asian countries, and the other on Scandinavian civilization. The first of these exhibitions is intended for circulation in the Nordic countries, while the second would be presented in various cultural centres in Asia. The joint programme also includes one or more study tours of teachers from Nordic countries to Eastern countries and the dispatch of a delegation of representatives of Nordic universities to countries in Asia for the exchange of mutual information on university life and scientific research.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Australia. The National Advisory Committee for Unesco has established a joint working party to advise on the implementation of the major project. This working party includes representatives of the committees for drama, radio, social sciences and visual arts, as well as of the Department of External Affairs and of the Office of Education.

The sub-committee for social sciences of the National Advisory Committee proposes to study the problems confronting young Asians who visit Aus-

tralia for study. This inquiry may reveal some existing barriers to understanding between people of Eastern and Western cultural background.

The Unesco Secretariat is now co-operating with the Australasian Society of Philosophy and Psychology for the organization in Melbourne, in December 1957, of a round-table discussion between philosophers of Australia and New Zealand on the one hand, and of Ceylon, India and Pakistan on the other. The theme of the discussion will be 'Changing conceptions of the good life'.

Cuba. Under the auspices of the Cuban National Commission for Unesco and the National Institute of Culture, a Committee on Inter-cultural Studies has been set up in Havana for the implementation of the major project. This committee consists of 10 members; its chairman is Dr. Miguel Marquez de la Cerra and its secretary Mr. Rafael Marquina. The committee's tasks include: a press campaign, to acquaint the public with the different aspects of the major project; the preparation of a series of works on the population's needs with regard to Eastern cultures and on the aspects of Cuban culture most deserving of being brought to the knowledge of Eastern peoples, etc.; the establishment, at the public library of the Sociedad Económica de los Amigos del Pais, of a section for books and audiovisual materials on the culture of Eastern countries.

It is also planned to organize in Havana a one-month course on Eastern music, philosophy and arts, with the assistance of specialists from abroad. The committee is preparing plans for a course, for school-teachers, on the fundamental aspects of Oriental culture. It has been decided to organize a 'round table', at which the main aspects of the major project, and certain aspects of Eastern culture likely to interest the general public, will be discussed.

Unesco's Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere has communicated to the National Commissions of Latin American countries the plans drawn up by the Cuban Committee on Inter-cultural Studies, so as to encourage the formation of similar committees, the elaboration of work plans at the national level and, as far as possible, the preparation of concerted work plans at the regional level.

Czechoslovakia. A provisional committee, set up on 13 March 1957 to co-ordinate activities relating to Czechoslovakia's participation in the implementation of the major project, was converted into a permanent committee on 13 May. It consists of eminent citizens, scientific workers, writers, journalists, radio and television experts, etc. Professor J. Ripka, a distinguished expert on Islamic studies and a member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, is the chairman of this committee. A seven-member sub-committee has been made responsible for preparing a programme of work.

Since the ninth session of Unesco's General Conference, several cultural events appropriate to the underlying ideas of the major project have been organized in Czechoslovakia: an exhibition of Chinese mural paintings, shown in several towns; an exhibition of works by the Egyptian ceramist, R. M. Mustafa; lectures by U Tha Myat, director of the Burmese Institute of Culture; organization of a tour in Asia by a company of Czechoslovak dancers and singers.

The Unesco Secretariat's 'suggestions' to Member States regarding programmes which might be carried out at the national level have been translated into Czech and circulated to the appropriate quarters.

Finland. A special committee has been set up by the Finnish National Commission for Unesco to study the problem of Finnish participation in the major project. Among its tasks will be the preparation of an inventory concerning the scope and extent of Oriental interests in Finland.

France. The French National Commission has decided to set up a number of working parties, with the aim of securing the participation of specialists of all disciplines and of people working in the various fields, in the programme to be undertaken in implementation of the major project. Details concerning the organization and operation of these working parties will be given in a later issue of the *Chronicle.*

The National Commission is preparing, in co-operation with the Unesco Secretariat, a study meeting for fellowship holders from Eastern countries now residing in Europe, to enable them to compare their experiences with regard to Western cultures.

An exhibition on the interdependence of cultures will be held at the Musée Cernuschi (Paris) at the time of the tenth session of the General Conference of Unesco. It will be organized, under the responsibility of the International Council of Museums, by Mr. Vadime Elisseeff, curator of this museum and French member of the international advisory committee on the major project.

Using the plates of the album *India, Paintings from the Ajanta Caves,* in the *Unesco World Art Series,* the National Commission has prepared a travelling exhibition for circulation in different towns in the provinces. The reproductions are supplemented by explanatory panels composed by Miss Auboyer, curator of the Musée Guimet (Paris). This inexpensive arrangement may encourage similar activities in other countries.

Federal Republic of Germany. Within the programme of the major project, the work for textbook improvement is one of the activities which seem to attract the greatest interest in German circles. For instance, a bilateral meeting of German and Indonesian experts was held at the International Textbook Institute in Brunswick from 15 to 18 May last, the theme of discussion being 'The treatment of Indonesia in German textbooks'. This meeting was organized by the Textbook Institute with support from the National Commission, in co-operation with the Cultural Attaché of the Indonesian Embassy in Bonn, Dr. Harjono R. Rochmat, who was chairman of the meeting. The report drawn up as a result of the meeting will probably be published in the *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht.*

The National Commission also proposes to organize lectures, round-table conferences and visits for the benefit of Asian students (of whom there are several thousands) studying in Germany; its plans include the organization of lectures for the German public and the promotion of exchanges of persons and films between Asian countries and Germany.

Greece. A special committee, under the chairmanship of H.R.H. Prince Peter of Greece, has been set up by the National Commission to prepare plans for Greece's participation in the implementation of the major project.

India. The Executive Board of the National Commission has recommended the setting up of an advisory committee to examine the programme of the major project and offer suggestions on steps which might be taken in India for its implementation.

Indonesia. A similar body has been set up by the Indonesian National Commission; it consists of the directors of the Departments of Education, Culture and Information.

Israel. The Advisory Committee on the East-West Major Project, set up by the National Commission, recommended, at its first meeting, the translation and publication of a collection of documents to be entitled 'From Spain to India—Trade and Travel (Selected Documents from the Cairo Geniza)'. This collection would be prepared with the assistance of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Italy. Following on a meeting at which Professor Francesco Gabrieli, member of the International Advisory Committee on the Major Project, made known the conclusions of the committee's first session, the National Commission for Unesco decided to publish an inventory containing information on current activities in Italy likely to contribute to the aims of the project. The commission took the view that a preliminary inventory showing what was being done, as well as the most serious gaps, was essential as a basis for any future work. This information will not be confined to the academic sphere but will also bear on information (press, films, etc.), exchange of persons (fellowship holders, students, etc.) and the activities of publishing firms (translations, dictionaries, etc.).

Japan. Japan is taking an active part in the implementation of the major project. Besides the international symposium recently organized, in connexion with the Congress of the International PEN Club (Tokyo, August 1957), on 'The reciprocal influences of the literatures of the East and the West on writers of the present day and of the future, both in regard to aesthetic values and ways of living', a symposium is to be held in September 1958, in connexion with the Congress of the History of Religions, probably on the theme of East-West relations since 1850, with special reference to religious and cultural questions.

The National Commission undertook to organize from 28 October to 5 November 1957, an international symposium on 'The history of Eastern and Western cultural contacts'. The National Commissions of 24 countries were invited to nominate experts to take part in this symposium, organized with assistance from Unesco.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Unesco Secretariat and the National Commission for the preparation of a seminar on the treatment of the West in school curricula in Asian countries; this seminar is to take place in Japan from 22 September to 4 October 1958.

Panama. A working party for the East-West major project has been set up by the National Commission for Unesco, with a programme similar to that of the Cuban Committee on Inter-cultural Studies.

Philippines. The committee set up by the National Commission to study problems arising in connexion with the Philippines' participation in the implementation of the major project held two meetings, on 15 and 19 August last, under the chairmanship of Professor Leopoldo Yabes.

Sweden. The National Commission has planned a series of lectures on Eastern cultural values, to be organized in co-operation with the Swedish Institute of International Affairs; a seminar may also be organized in connexion with these lectures.

Switzerland. The National Commission organized a course for journalists, in Zürich, from 28 October to 2 November, on the general topic of 'Mutual understanding between the Orient and the Occident'. This seminar was restricted to professional journalists dealing with foreign politics in newspapers with a circulation of not more than 12,000 copies. Sessions were devoted to such subjects as Switzerland's relations with Asian countries, the Asian press, the political and economic situation of various Asian countries, and Unesco's work for the promotion of mutual understanding between the Orient and the Occident.

Thailand. The National Commission is making arrangements for the establishment of a special co-ordinating committee, consisting of specialists in the spheres of culture, education and mass communication. This committee will draw up a programme of work to be done at the national level.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The competent authorities are now considering what measures should be taken to enable the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to take part in the implementation of the major project. Work in the fields covered by the major project is already being carried out by a large number of cultural organizations, and includes the translation and publication of works of Asian literature, the dissemination of information on social and cultural developments in Asian countries through the press, films, radio and television, and exhibitions of Asian art.

United States of America. For the purpose of contributing to the implementation of the major project, the National Commission for Unesco has set up a permanent committee to initiate activities and encourage participation by citizen groups of all kinds. The committee has approached the American Council of Learned Societies for its assistance and is in touch with other organizations and foundations likely to wish to co-operate.

We have already announced in the *Chronicle* the publication, by the National Commission, of a booklet containing a report on the discussions which took place, last year, in several cities of the United States of America on the theme 'Human values in social change in South and South-East Asia and in the United States of America'. This booklet, entitled *Two Sides of One World,* will be used within the programme of citizen consultations which it is proposed to adopt in implementing the

major project. The Unesco Secretariat has a number of copies of this publication, which it will be glad to supply on request.

On the occasion of the Sixth National Conference of the National Commission (in San Francisco, from 6 to 9 November), on the theme 'Asia and the United States of America: what the American citizen can do to promote mutual understanding and co-operation', and 'Asia Month' was organized in the United States of America. A source list of materials likely to be useful in preparing local programmes (films, musical recordings, bibliographies on Asian religion, art, history and the contemporary scene, etc.) was prepared by the National Commission for the use of museums, libraries and other institutions or cultural groups. The San Francisco Museum of Art is presenting a major exhibition on 'Art in Asia and the West'. The objects on view have not been shown before in San Francisco. As far as the traditional arts are concerned, particular attention is paid to religious-cultural expressions in Hindu, Buddhist and Moslem art; there is also a selection of contemporary works by Asian artists and works by United States artists displaying Oriental influence.

The Committee for International Theatre Month in the United States of America has decided to concentrate on Asian plays in 1958.

A handbook entitled *American Institutions and Organizations Interested in Asia*, prepared under the auspices of an institution in the United States of America, has been published by the Taplinger Publishing Co., Inc., on behalf of the Conference on Asian Affairs, Inc., 341 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, to whom all orders should be addressed.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Several international organizations, one intergovernmental (the Council of Europe) and the others non-governmental, have already displayed interest in the implementation of the major project on mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values.

At its thirteenth session, held in Strasbourg (France), from 9 to 16 May 1957, the Council of Europe's Committee of Cultural Experts recommended that the governments of member countries be invited 'to encourage by all the means in their power the implementation of (the) major project' and 'to ensure that the various projects, aiming at presenting the cultural heritage of Europe to Asiatic countries, bring out the fundamental unity underlying the diversity of European culture'. It also recommended that it be instructed: 'to ensure the necessary co-ordination in carrying out projects designed to present various aspects of the cultural heritage of Europe as a whole, for the time being within the framework of the consultations provided for under the European Cultural Convention; to follow closely the development of this major project in order to ascertain at what stage and by what means the Council of Europe could contribute thereto'.

The American Friends' Service Committee, a constituent body of the Friends' World Committee for Consultation, organized an international seminar on 'Cultural differences and international understanding' in Vienna from 15 to 29 July. The Unesco Secretariat sent some documentary material to the organizers of the meeting.

The International Association of Art Critics is now drawing up a project

designed to promote understanding of the contemporary art of an Asian country. Its Japanese section has been asked to prepare documentation for submission to a committee of experts, with a view to the preparation of publications and reproductions of works by contemporary Japanese artists. A member of one of the Association's Western sections may possibly be sent to Japan for liaison purposes.

The International Association of Universities, for its part, is planning a survey of the organization, operation and curricula of special departments or institutions already established by universities or other higher educational establishments for the promotion of research on the cultural values of other regions (Eastern or Western). This survey would, in particular, reveal any lacunae in the programmes now being conducted.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is considering the organization of a seminar to foster mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, by affording an opportunity for comparative study of the basic philosophies to which Eastern and Western trade union movements subscribe, and of the programmes of work adopted by these movements.

At the last session of its general assembly, held at Unesco House from 17 to 19 September, the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies discussed the part it could play in carrying out the major project.[1]

With a view to strengthening existing links between its Western organizations and organizations in Asia the International Co-operative Alliance is arranging a special conference at Kuala Lumpur (Federation of Malaya) next January. The major project will also be thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the Alliance's executive committee in December.

The International Council of Museums is co-operating with the French National Commission in the preparation of an exhibition on the interdependence of cultures, and also intends to encourage the exchange of objects between museums in the Orient and Occident, through its bulletin *ICOM News*.

At its thirtieth session, held in Lisbon in April this year, the International Institute of Differing Civilizations discussed the major project in two study groups, one on the relations between East and West, and the other on the rapprochement of Islam and the Western world. A particular subject selected for study is Comparison between personal status in Islamic lands and Western countries'. Other projects under consideration are the organization of a round-table discussion, study courses, and the publication of various reports. A draft programme will be submitted to the institute's second consultative conference, to be held in February 1958.

The International Music Council is using radio programmes, films and recordings as a means of encouraging the formation or strengthening of ties between musicians from the Asian and the Western countries. It is providing assistance for the Asian Music Circle in London to enable it to establish similar centres in Europe. Steps are also being taken to enable Oriental artists to take part in the festival being organized by the council for the end of next year.

At a meeting of the International Press Institute, held in Amsterdam in

1. Cf. page 283 above.

May 1957, a resolution was passed urging the press to assist Unesco in the implementation of the major project.

The Bibliography Commission of the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science is considering the preparation of a catalogue of scientific manuscripts existing in Arabic.

At its twenty-fourth congress, held in Munich in September 1957, the International Union of Orientalists offered to assist Unesco in carrying out the major project. As the only international liaison body in this particular field, it felt that it could make an effective contribution to the scientific definition and impartial presentation of the cultural values of the Orient in their great wealth and diversity. The union is willing to undertake the preparation of a general history of Moslem art.

The Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations devoted the leading article in its *Annual Bulletin for 1957* to the problem of East-West relations. Various proposals for help in the implementation of the major project which were submitted to the committee at its twenty-seventh session on 27 April 1957 will be considered at the committee's next session.

The History Commission of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History has offered to prepare a list of American institutions concerned in any way with developing mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. At the meeting it is to hold at Cuenca (Ecuador) early next year, it will discuss the possibility of co-operating in the preparation of curricula relating to Unesco's major project.

The Société Européenne de Culture is planning to organize, before the end of the year, a 'Rencontre Est-Ouest' on the theme 'Les cultures et l'avenir de la culture'.

A contract has been signed between Unesco and the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession for the preparation of a source list of audio-visual material likely to foster appreciation of the cultures of Asia and the West. In addition, one of the themes for discussion at the 1959 session of the Confederation's General Assembly will be 'Teaching mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values'.

At its twelfth plenary assembly, held in Geneva from 2 to 8 September 1957, the World Federation of United Nations Associations discussed 'Relations between Orient and Occident: understanding human values'. The Unesco Secretariat was represented by an observer, and also arranged a small exhibition. The assembly adopted a resolution supporting the major project and decided to revert to the theme at one of its later meetings.

At its annual assembly, held at Nijenrode (Netherlands) from 29 July to 7 August, the World University Service organized a symposium on 'The role of the university in the meeting of Orient and Occident'. An address was given by the Director-General of Unesco, who outlined the main features of the major project. In the course of the symposium, members put forward various suggestions for action in the university field.

GENERAL

A group of dancers and musicians from the village of Tabanan (Bali, Indonesia), known as the Balinese Ballet, is now touring Western countries. It consists of 25 musicians (Gamelan orchestra) and 16 men and women dancers, including the dancer I Marioh. This group affords one of the most

faithful images of Indonesia's traditional culture. After performances in Lausanne, Paris, New York and other cities in the United States of America, the ballet will return to Europe in the second fortnight of January. It may visit various European countries for performances in the first few months of 1958, before returning to Indonesia. National Commissions or cultural services wishing to arrange for performances by the ballet are requested to inform the Secretariat (Co-ordination of East-West Major Project), which will put them in touch with the organizers of this tour.

Participation Programme and Technical Assistance

NEW MISSIONS OF EXPERTS

Known as 'participation in Member States' activities', Unesco's direct aid to governments requesting it differs from United Nations technical assistance in that it is not exclusively reserved for industrially underdeveloped countries and is not necessarily linked to their economic development. Under this programme, seven experts were sent on mission in September. The name and nationality of the expert, and his or her field assignment, are shown below for each of the five countries receiving this new form of aid.

Afghanistan. Mr. J. Gabus (Switzerland), expert in museum organization, and Mr. J. C. Courtois (France), expert in the preservation of museum objects—preservation of cultural property.

Chile. Mr. G. P. Hirsch (United Kingdom), expert in rural sociology—social science teaching.

Egypt. Mrs. Desroches-Noblecourt (France), as adviser, and Mr. J. Jacquet (Switzerland), as architect-archaeologist—operation of the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt.

France. Mr. J. Rosenthal-Rovan (France)—programme of popular education through television.

Iran. Mr. K. G. Brolin (Sweden)—development of educational statistics.

Under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, Unesco sent 13 experts into the field in the same period. Nine countries and two regions received this new assistance.

Afghanistan. Mr. M. Kiauka (Federal Republic of Germany), expert in mechanical technology—development of technical education.

Argentina. Mr. F. Porta (Italy)—rural fundamental education programme.

Burma. Mr. P. Neumann (United States of America)—translation and publication of reading material, Burma Translation Society; Mr. R. Reed (United States of America), expert in electronics—work of the Applied Research Institute.

Ceylon. Mr. K. A. Risan (Norway)—development of science teaching.

Ecuador. Mr. F. Bernacer (Spain)—development and modernization of science teaching in primary and secondary schools.

Jordan. Mr. N. Dijkwel (Netherlands), expert in science teaching—teacher training.

Liberia. Mr. D. McLaren (United Kingdom)—fundamental education programme.

Tunisia. Mr. A. Shaw (United Kingdom), as chief of mission and expert in audio-visual aids, and Mr. H. F. A. Duensing (Federal Republic of Germany), specialist in technical education—fundamental education programme.

Venezuela. Mr. A. Camacho (Spain), expert in econometrics—development and modernization of science teaching.

Latin America. Mr. P. Kruithof (Netherlands), technical assistant for the project for regional development of the Andean highlands.

Arab States Fundamental Education Centre. Mr. I. A. Abu-Lughod (Jordan), head of the Technical and Experimental Studies Service.

At 30 September 1957, 281 Unesco experts were in the field—51 under the programme of participation in Member States' activities, and 230 under the technical assistance programme.

FELLOWSHIPS

In September, Unesco awarded two fellowships under the participation programme to nationals of Lebanon and Syria, who have gone or will go for further training to one or more of the following countries: Belgium, France and Switzerland.

Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, eight fellowships were awarded during the same period to nationals of Burma, Egypt, Iran, Japan, Nepal and Pakistan. They have gone or will go for further training to one or more of the following countries: Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

'The International Geophysical Year'

Even its name needs explanation. In the first place, it is not a year but eighteen months because it runs from July 1957 to December 1958. Secondly, it is more than geophysical. The prefix *geo* comes from the ancient Greek for earth and identifies the 'earth sciences' of geology, geography, geodesy and geophysics. But the Year's programme also involves astronomy, meteorology, oceanography, glaciology and other sciences that contribute physical studies of the earth and of its environment in space.

The Year is certainly more than a period of time. An immense amount of research will be done high in the sky, deep in the sea and on all the continents by more than 5,000 scientists at an estimated cost of some $500 million. The Year is in fact an organized global campaign to observe and measure features of the earth and its vicinity that have heretofore been beyond man's research.

Unesco asked a German science writer, Werner Buedeler, to write a pamphlet designed to inform the general public of this vast enterprise in which more than fifty nations have decided to participate and to which Unesco itself is offering its moral and financial support. Published in English, French and Spanish, this pamphlet is part of the *Unesco and its Programme* series. The English edition, which has just come off the press, contains 71 pages and 17 illustrations. In addition, the *Unesco Courier*—a monthly magazine appearing in English, French, Russian and Spanish, devoted its September issue to research to be undertaken during the International Geophysical Year. These investigations fall into three major groups.

The first concerns the upper atmosphere—a source of electrons, radiations from the sun, and the 'shooting stars' that burn and fall to earth each day. It is there that electrically charged atoms form a mirror for the reflection of radio waves. Cosmic rays, of which so little is understood, also originate from this outer space.

The second field of investigation is that ever-changing mixture of air and water in which we are immersed, the lower atmosphere. Its daily variations make up the weather, determined by the sun's rays, by the evaporation of water from the oceans, and by the temperature of glaciers and ice-fields. Differences in pressure cause movements of air. These produce winds and storms which are impeded by mountains and thus lifted on high where, once their course has been blocked, they are cooled and stripped of moisture as rain or snow.

The underlying causes of climate and weather are complex. They depend on changes in the sun's radiation, on the available water and on unpredictable high winds in the upper atmosphere. Weather is notoriously local but its causes are global. This is why scientists during the Geophysical Year will conduct research on the sun, the upper atmosphere, the ocean currents, the ice-fields of the Arctic and Antarctic and will also make simultaneous observations of air conditions at different heights and at thousands of points on earth and on the sea. Better understanding of the atmosphere will at least permit reliable forecasting of the weather for weeks and perhaps months ahead and of climatic changes for centuries into the future.

The third major interest during the Year is the solid earth itself. Today, one area remains unexplored: the great Antarctic continent, nearly twice as large as Europe. It will be explored not so much to map its possible wealth nor for prospective human habitation but because its colossal ice masses have a profound influence on the world's weather.

Far more vital will be studies of the earth's interior as a basis for earthquake and volcanic predictions and for an understanding of the earth's magnetism and the strange variations in the force of gravity at different points. Such studies will call upon seismology, geology and the fundamentals of geophysics as a whole. There has never before been such a concerted and concentrated effort to extend the frontiers of knowledge.

A guide for science teaching

In many technologically developed countries as well as in the underdeveloped regions, there is a serious shortage of equipment for teaching science in primary schools and in the early years of secondary schools. Even today, science teaching in many schools is not based upon the observation of experiments but merely upon the reading of textbooks.

During the second world war many schools were destroyed. When they reopened their doors, they no longer had the equipment they needed for satisfactory science courses. In order to help remedy this situation Unesco published a small book written by Mr. M. J. Stephenson and entitled *Suggestions for Science Teachers in Devastated Countries*. This volume turned out to be extremely useful and scored a huge success in countries which until then had no or very little equipment for teaching science. By indicating to teachers how to use apparatus easily constructed locally, this book met an urgent need and it was translated into a large number of languages.

In recent years, science teaching specialists sent by Unesco into underdeveloped regions—especially in tropical countries—to encourage the construction and the use of simple equipment have developed new apparatus. The *Unesco Source Book for Science Teaching*[1] aims at meeting the needs of relatively underdeveloped countries. It offers descriptions of most of the apparatus recommended by Mr. Stephenson and also of the equipment used by Unesco's science teaching experts.

1. Paris, Unesco, 222 p. Price: $2.50; 12/6; 600 fr. To appear also in French.

The problem of scientific translation

Under the title *Scientific and Technical Translating and Other Aspects of the Language Problem*,[1] Unesco has published a report prepared with the assistance of more than two hundred experts from some twenty countries and which brings out the obstacles raised by the diversity of language to the spread of scientific knowledge. Statistics show, in fact, that at least half the scientific papers published throughout the world are inaccessible, because of linguistic reasons, to the scientists concerned. This book takes up ways of solving the problem.

Two chapters devoted to the study of techniques of translation, their cost, the possibility of reducing the cost of translations and of possible methods for avoiding duplication such as the creation of translation pools and of indexes of texts not yet translated.

Another chapter studies ways of raising the linguistic qualifications of scientists and technologists so that they may be able to read texts concerning their own fields in foreign languages. The result would be a considerable reduction in the number of translations required (a bibliography of works covering this subject appears in the appendix).

Particular attention is given to proposals aimed at encouraging the publication of scientific literature in widely known languages rather than in local languages—or at least to include in every scientific work a summary in a universally used language or in an auxiliary international language which could be easily learned. The last chapter is devoted to terminology and lexicography as well as to activities undertaken in this field by the International Organization for Standardization and other international associations which have prepared multilingual scientific glossaries in their branches of science.

'John Amos Comenius: Selections'

The provision of schools open to all, boys and girls, rich and poor alike, is an ideal which has not yet been achieved in the twentieth century, yet this was the aim clearly defined by a man who lived 300 years ago. This man, Comenius, who has been called 'the Galileo of education' by the French historian Michelet, was not only in advance of his time: education today can still gain from a study of his ideas.

Komensky, known as Comenius (1592-1670), a member of the community of the Moravian Brethren, was persecuted and lived in exile in Poland, Holland and Sweden. He dreamed of a universal system of education, and in an effort to discover an art of teaching based on principles of nature, he wrote *The Great Didactic*, 'a complete treatise on how to teach all subjects to all men'.

---

1. Paris, Unesco, 282 p. Price $4; 20/-; 1,000 fr.

In it he proposed a democratic system of teaching which educators today are trying to put into practice. He discovered the methods, know today as 'active' and 'modern', based on centres of interest, opposed to verbalism, and moulded to the requirements of successive stages in the child's development. His three fundamental principles were: proceed by stages; examine everything yourself; act by yourself.

Originally written in Czech, an enlarged Latin version of the work was published in Amsterdam in 1657. In honour of the three hundredth anniversary of this event, which was commemorated during September this year in Prague at a number of international meetings and ceremonies, Unesco has published a book of *Selections* from the works of Comenius.[1] In deciding to publish the volume, the Unesco General Conference meeting in New Delhi last year desired that Unesco should be associated in the homage which educators throughout the world are paying to 'one of the first men to propagate the ideas which Unesco took for its guidance at the time of its establishment'.

Thet volume is illustrated and contains notes and a bibliography prepared by Professors Chlup, of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and Patocka, lecturer at Prague University. Besides extracts from *The Great Didactic*, it includes chapters taken from lesser-known works such as *The Labyrinth of the World and the Paradise of the Heart*, and from hitherto unpublished works such as *The Pampaedia* and *The Panorthosia*, which were among a number of Comenius' writings that disappeared in the eighteenth century and were found twenty years ago at Halle.

Professor Jean Piaget, director of the International Bureau of Education, has contributed an important introduction to the volume in which he analyses the philosophic conceptions and prodigious innovations of Comenius. 'The supreme merit of the great Czech educationist', he writes, 'lies in the fact that he raised a series of new problems . . . mental development, the relationship between school and society, the need to organize or regulate syllabuses and the administrative organization of education, and lastly, the international organization of research and education.' Three centuries later, these problems are still a major concern of educationists.

1. Paris, Unesco, 206 p. Price: $3.25; 16/-; 1,000 fr. Also available in French.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

(Other Unesco publications which have appeared recently.)

BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

An International List of Educational Periodicals, Paris, Unesco, 200 p. (*Educational Studies and Documents* series, No. 23.) Price: $2.50; 12/6; 600 French francs. (Also available in French.)

Periodicals destined for teachers contain most of the educational literature published and, as a result, they can be considered as basic tools for teachers, professors and librarians. Unfortunately, it is often difficult for educators to obtain useful periodicals or even to ascertain their contents.

The goal of this international list is to produce an exhaustive and up-to-date list of journals of education which represents all systems of education in the world. Listed in this book are 3,400 periodicals in 79 countries or territories. The first part of the list was prepared by Unesco and the second part by Miss Betty Moore, assistant secretary-treasurer of the Educational Press Association of America.

Inventories of Apparatus and Materials for Teaching Science. Vol. III, Technical Colleges, Part 6, Mining Engineering, Paris, Unesco, 150 p. Price: $3; 15/-; 750 French francs. (Already published in French.)

The publication of this series has been undertaken by Unesco in order to encourage the introduction of adequate teaching of science in the schools and colleges of war-damaged and underdeveloped regions. This book—the eighth in a series—is devoted to the training of mining engineers. It offers three parts in which the reader will find information concerning the teaching of mining engineering at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines in Paris, the Pennsylvania State University in the United States and the Bergakademie Clausthal in the Federal Republic of Germany. Each of these parts begins with general comments on the object and character of teaching and is followed by a detailed analysis of the curriculum and the practical work offered. Then comes the inventory itself which includes a list of the instruments, apparatus and machines required (the price of each article is indicated in U.S. dollars).

International Bibliography of Economics / Bibliographie Internationale de Science Economique, Vol. IV: *Works published in 1955*. Bilingual. Paris, Unesco, 588 pages. (*International Bibliographies of Social Sciences / Bibliographies Internationales des Sciences Sociales* series.) Price: $10; 50/-; 2,500 French francs.

This bibliography has been established by the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation in co-operation with the International Economic Association. Volume IV contains nearly 9,000 titles of books or articles published in more than 1,000 specialized journals and grouped under the following headings: methods, general and basic works, history of economic thought, economic history, economic activity, organization of production, production (goods and services), price and markets, money and finance, income and income distribution, demand (use of income), social economics and policy, public economy and international economics.

Current Mass Communication Research—1, Paris, Unesco, 60 p. (*Repors and Papers on Mass Communication* series, No. 21.) Price: $1; 5/-; 250 French francs. (Also available in French.)

This report is the first of a series planned to keep mass communication research workers regularly informed on research projects undertaken and on studies published in their field. It is divided into two parts, the first dealing with mass communication research projects in progress and in plans as of 1 July 1956 and the second consisting of a bibliography of books and articles on mass communication subjects published since 1 January 1955.

Cultural Radio Broadcasts: Some Experiences, Paris, Unesco, 59 p. (*Reports and Papers on Mass Communication* series, No. 23.) Price: $0.40; 2/-; 100 French francs. (Also available in French.)

Problems raised by the organization of educational and cultural programmes are current questions in broadcasting circles and, for this reason, Unesco decided to convene a meeting of a few cultural programme specialists in order to create a climate in which the participants could profitably exchange their ideas and study the possibilities of new

programme exchanges. This report includes the texts of certain speeches made during the meeting held in Paris in 1956; a study by Mr. Nicolas David, head of the Cultural Programmes Service of the Rumanian National Radio, as well as reports on the cultural role of broadcasting in various countries prepared by the Unesco Secretariat from information supplied by the National Commissions of several Member States; and a brief account of the principal subjects discussed and the text of a statement which was unanimously approved by the meeting.

PERIODICALS

Education Abstracts, monthly publication, Paris, Unesco. Annual subscription: $1.75; 9/6; 450 French francs. Price per copy: $0.20; 1/-; 50 francs. (Also available in French and Spanish.)

This periodical reports on recent publications of interest to educators. Each issue is devoted to a specific problem and contains a bibliographical article followed by a series of brief abstracts of books or articles.

Vol. IX, Nos. 4-5. *School Buildings*. This double issue supplements the documentation made available to delegates to the Twentieth International Conference on Public Education held in Geneva last July. The question of school buildings was the main topic of the conference.

Fundamental and Adult Education, quarterly bulletin, Paris, Unesco. Annual subscription: $1; 5/-; 250 French francs. Price per copy: $0.30; 1/6; 75 francs. (Also available in French.)

This periodical contains articles devoted to new major developments in fundamental and adult education, to programmes in this field and to their applications.

The table of contents of Vol. IX, No. 3, includes: 'The Relationship between Adult and Workers' Education', by A. S. M. Hely; 'The AFL-CIO Workers' Education Programme', by John D. Connors; 'The Role of "Arbeit und Leben" in German Workers' Education', by Hans Bouldboullé; 'Workers' Education in France and the Role of the Strasbourg Institut du Travail', by M. David; 'Adult Education in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics', by N. Naumov; 'Correspondence Courses in Swedish Workers' Education', by Torvald Karlbom; and 'The University Tutorial Class in the United Kingdom', by S. G. Raybould.

Impact of Science on Society, quarterly publication, Paris, Unesco. Annual subscription: $1.75; 9/6; 450 French francs. Price per copy: $0.50; 2/6; 125 francs. (Also available in French.)

The table of contents of Vol. VIII (1957), No. 3 includes:

'Management, Group Conflict and the Sciences', by the Earl of Halsbury. Society is a collection of groups within groups, each characterized by a culture pattern, an attitude, an ideology; and there is constant interaction between these patterns and attitudes. The problem of controlling them is, in its widest sense, the problem of management. Management is concerned with creating a state of affairs which would not occur spontaneously in its absence, and which is regarded as desirable according to some material criterium. It is an act which occurs in opposition to some form of resistance, and to treat it as a mere problem in communications is quite inadequate.

'Rehabilitation—A Milestone in Social Medicine', by B. Strandberg. While the concept of invalidity relief tacitly accepted that the disabled person was permanently incapacitated and would remain a charge on the community for the rest of his life, that of rehabilitation is based on the assumption that a disabled person can be rehabilitated by new therapeutic methods and reintegrated as a useful member into the community. Rehabilitation is not only an ethical answer to the problem of physical disablement; it is also an economic answer to the grave social problem raised by the steady increase in the number of disabled persons.

'Criteria of the Application of Research Results', by M. Zvegintzov. One of the inescapable consequences of the impact of science on society is the necessity for a modern society to face the implications of the results of research and to evolve suitable criteria for their economic and social usefulness. This applies particularly to applied research which consists in pin-pointing the objectives and in making appropriate selections between several possibilities at each stage of progress.

'The Reluctant Patrons', by Robin Farquharson. An essay-review of A. Hunter Dupree's

book, *Science in the Federal Government*, setting out the history of United States governmental policies and activities in science from 1787 to 1940.

Current Sociology / La Sociologie Contemporaine, quarterly bilingual publication, Paris, Unesco. Annual subscription (covering three issues and an international sociology bibliography): $8.50; 43/-; 2,150 French francs.

Vol. VI, No. 1, 1957: *Rural Sociology: A trend report and bibliography / Sociologie Rurale : Tendances actuelles de la recherche et bibliographie*, 75 p. This selective bibliography devoted to rural sociology in the United States and Canada is the work of Professor T. Lynn Smith of the University of Florida. It consists of a trend report covering the origins of rural sociology in these two countries, the development of this science in these countries, and recent trends (1946-56) in this field.

Unesco Bulletin for Libraries, quarterly publication, Paris, Unesco. Annual subscription: $3; 16/6; 800 French francs. Price per copy: $0.30; 1/8; 80 francs. (Also available in French and Spanish.)

Vol. XI, No. 10, October 1957. The table of contents of this issue includes an article on the role of libraries in carrying out Unesco's major project on the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values; 'The British Museum reprints its Catalogue', by F. C. Francis; 'Do Public Libraries harm the Book Trade?', by Volmer Rosenkilde and Robert L. Hansen; and 'Hungarian Scientific and Agricultural Libraries', by Gyula Haraszthy and Lajos Dinnyes.

PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE OF CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

Meetings of international non-governmental organizations receiving subventions from Unesco, which are held at Unesco House, are marked by an asterisk.

Date		*Place*
NOVEMBER		
4-6 and 15	Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research: thirteenth session.	KARACHI
4-7*	International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind: meeting of the Bureau.	UNESCO
7-11	Symposium on Arid Zone Problems (convened by the Government of Pakistan and subsidized by Unesco).	KARACHI
8*	Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps.	UNESCO
12-14*	International Theatre Institute: Executive Committee.	UNESCO
13-16	Executive Board: Administrative Commission.	UNESCO
15	Unesco/IBE Joint Committee: twenty-third meeting.	UNESCO
15-16	Executive Board: working party to study methods for the preparation of the proposed programme and budget, and the organization of the work of the General Conference.	UNESCO
15-18	Advisory Committee on Marine Sciences: second meeting.	BANGKOK
15-27	Regional Seminar on International Standardization of Educational Statistics for South-East Asia and the Far East (convened jointly by the Government of Thailand and Unesco).	BANGKOK
18 Nov.-6 Dec.	Executive Board: forty-ninth session.	UNESCO
21-23*	Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS): Executive Committee.	UNESCO
23 Nov.-5 Dec.	Conference on Vocational and Technical Education for Arab Countries of the Middle East (convened by the Egyptian Government with the participation of Unesco, ILO and FAO).	CAIRO
26-27	Selection Committee for workers' study tours in Europe in 1958.	UNESCO
27-29*	Committee of Experts for the Translation of Representative Works (convened by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies).	UNESCO
DECEMBER		
9-11	Liaison Committee of International Non-governmental Organizations in the Field of Arts and Letters.	UNESCO
9-20	Seminar on the Contribution of Social Sciences to Economic Development (convened jointly by the Lebanese Government and Unesco).	BEIRUT

Date		*Place*
DECEMBER		
10-13	International Advisory Committee on Bibliography.	UNESCO
12-13	International Committee on Laboratory Animals; second meeting.	UNESCO
13-16*	International Social Science Council: Executive Committee.	UNESCO
16-17	Working parties of non-governmental organizations.	UNESCO
16-21	Meeting of Experts on the Political Science Aspects of Peaceful Co-operation.	MUNICH
16-21	Symposium on Phytochemistry of Tropical Plants (convened by the South-East Asia Science Co-operation Office).	KUALA LUMPUR
16-21	Symposium on Recent Researches in Rare Metals (convened jointly by the Indian Institute of Metals and the South-East Asia Science Co-operation Office).	NEW DELHI
Not fixed	Regional Seminar on Hydrogeology of the Arid Zone (convened jointly by the Egyptian Government and Unesco).	CAIRO

UNESCO PUBLICATIONS: NATIONAL DISTRIBUTORS

AFGHANISTAN
Panuzai,
Press Department,
Royal Afghan Ministry
of Education,
KABUL.

ALGERIA
Editions de l'Empire,
28 rue Michelet,
ALGIERS.

ARGENTINA
Editorial Sudamericana, S.A.
Alsina 500,
BUENOS AIRES.

AUSTRALIA
Melbourne University Press,
303 Flinders Street,
MELBOURNE C. 1 (Victoria).

AUSTRIA
Verlag Georg Fromme & Co.,
Spengergasse 39,
VIENNA V.

BELGIUM
Office de Publicité S.A.,
16, rue Marcq,
BRUSSELS I.
N. V. Standard Boekhandel,
Belgielei 151,
ANTWERP.
Unesco Courier only:
Louis de Lannoy,
15 rue du Tilleul,
GENVAL.

BOLIVIA
Librería Selecciones,
Avenida Camacho 369,
Casilla 972,
LA PAZ.

BRAZIL
Livraria Agir Editora,
rua México 98-B,
Caixa postal 3291,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAMBODIA
Librairie Albert Portail,
14 avenue Boulloche,
PHNOM-PENH.

CANADA
University of Toronto Press,
Baldwin House,
33 St. George Street,
TORONTO, 5, and for
periodicals only:
Periodica Inc.,
5090 avenue Papineau,
MONTREAL 34.

CEYLON
The Associated Newspapers
of Ceylon Ltd.,
Lake House Bookshop,
P.O. Box 244,
COLOMBO 1.

CHILE
Librería Universitaria,
Alameda B. O'Higgins 1059,
SANTIAGO.

CHINA
The World Book Co. Ltd.,
99 Chungking South Road,
Section 1,
TAIPEH, TAIWAN (Formosa).

COLOMBIA
Librería Central,
Carrera 6-A, No. 14-32,
BOGOTA.

COSTA RICA
Trejos Hermanos,
Apartado 1313,
SAN JOSÉ.

CUBA
Librería Económica,
Pte. Zayas, 505-7,
Apartado 113,
HAVANA.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Artia Ltd.,
30 Ve smečkách,
PRAGUE 2.

DENMARK
Ejnar Munksgaard Ltd.,
6 Nørregade,
COPENHAGEN K.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Librería Dominicana,
Calle Mercedes 49,
Apartado de Correos 656,
CIUDAD TRUJILLO.

ECUADOR
Librería Científica,
Luque 225 à 229,
Casilla 362,
GUAYAQUIL.

EGYPT
La Renaissance d'Egypte,
9 Sh. Adly Pasha,
CAIRO.

ETHIOPIA
International Press Agency,
P.O. Box 120,
ADDIS ABABA.

FINLAND
Akateeminen Kirjakauppa,
2 Keskuskatu,
HELSINKI.

FRANCE
Unesco Bookshop,
19 avenue Kléber,
PARIS-16e.

FRENCH WEST INDIES
Librairie J. Bocage,
15 rue Ledru-Rollin,
B.P. 208,
FORT-DE-FRANCE (Martinique).

GERMANY, Federal Rep. of
R. Oldenbourg, K. G.,
Unesco Vertrieb für
Deutschland,
Rosenheimerstrasse 145,
MUNICH 8.

GREECE
Librairie H. Kauffmann,
28 rue du Stade,
ATHENS.

HAITI
Librairie 'A la Caravelle',
36 rue Roux,
Boîte postale 111,
PORT-AU-PRINCE.

HONG KONG
Swindon Book Co.,
25 Nathan Road,
KOWLOON.

HUNGARY
Kultura, P.O.B. 1,
BUDAPEST 59.

INDIA
Orient Longmans Private
Ltd.,
Indian Mercantile Chamber,
Nicol Road,
BOMBAY, 1.
17 Chittaranjan Ave.,
CALCUTTA, 13.
36-A Mount Road,
MADRAS, 2.
Gunfoundry Road,
HYDERABAD 1.
Kanson House, 24/1 Asaf
Ali Road, P.O. Box 386,
NEW DELHI 1.
Sub-depots:
Oxford Book and Stationery
Co.,
Scindia House,
NEW DELHI.
Rajkamal Prakashan Private
Ltd.,
Himalaya House,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY I.

INDONESIA
G.C.T. van Dorp and Co.,
Djalan Nusantara 22,
Posttromol 85,
JAKARTA.

IRAN
Commission nationale
iranienne pour l'Unesco,
Avenue du Musée,
TEHERAN.

IRAQ
McKenzie's Bookshop,
BAGHDAD.

IRELAND (REPUBLIC OF)
The National Press,
16 South Frederick Street,
DUBLIN.

ISRAEL
Blumstein's Bookstores, Ltd.,
P.O.B. 4154,
TEL AVIV.

ITALY
Librería Commissionaria
Sansoni,
via Gino Capponi 26,
Casella postale 552,
FLORENCE.

JAMAICA
Sangster's Book Room,
91 Harbour Street,
KINGSTON.
Knox Educational Services,
SPALDINGS.

JAPAN
Maruzen Co. Ltd.,
6 Tori-Nichome,
Nihonbashi,
P.O. Box 605 Tokyo Central,
TOKYO.

JORDAN
Joseph I. Bahous and Co.,
Dar-ul-Kutub,
Salt Road,
P.O. Box 66,
AMMAN.

KOREA
Korean National Commission
for Unesco,
Ministry of Education,
SEOUL.

LEBANON
Librairie Universelle,
Avenue des Français,
BEIRUT.

LIBERIA
J. Momolu Kamara,
69 Front and Gurley Streets,
MONROVIA.

LUXEMBOURG
Librairie Paul Bruck,
33 Grand-Rue.

MALAYAN FEDERATION
AND SINGAPORE
Peter Chong and Co.,
P.O. Box 135,
SINGAPORE.

MALTA
Sapienza's Library,
26 Kingsway,
VALLETTA.

MEXICO
E.D.I.A.P.S.A., Librería de
Cristal,
Apartado Postal 8092,
MEXICO 1, D.F.

NETHERLANDS
N. V. Martinus Nijhoff,
Lange Voorhout 9,
THE HAGUE.

NEW ZEALAND
Unesco Publications Centre,
100 Hackthorne Road,
CHRISTCHURCH.

NICARAGUA
A. Lanza e Hijos Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 52,
MANAGUA.

NIGERIA
C.M.S. (Nigeria) Bookshops,
P.O. Box 174,
LAGOS.

NORWAY
A/S Bokhjørnet,
Stortingsplass 7,
OSLO.

PAKISTAN
Ferozsons Ltd.,
60 The Mall,
LAHORE.
Bunder Road,
KARACHI.
35 The Mall,
PESHAWAR.

PANAMA
Cultural Panameña,
Avenida 7a, No. 71-49,
Apartado de Correos 2018,
PANAMA.

PARAGUAY
Agencia de Librerías de
Salvador Nizza,
Calle Pte. Franco No. 39-43,
ASUNCIÓN.

PERU
Librería Mejía Baca,
Jirón Azangaro 722,
LIMA.

PHILIPPINES
Philippine Education Co.,
Inc.,
1104 Castillejos,
Quiapo,
P.O. Box 620,
MANILA.

POLAND
Centre de distribution de pu-
blications scientifiques PAN,
Palac Kultury i Nauki,
WARSAW.

PORTUGAL
Dias & Andrade Lda,
Livraria Portugal,
Rua do Carmo, 70,
LISBON.

SPAIN
Librería Científica Medina-
celi,
Duque de Medinaceli 4,
MADRID.
Unesco Courier only:
Ediciones Iberoamericanas
S.A.,
Pizarro 19,
MADRID.

SWEDEN
A/B C.E. Fritzes Kungl.
Hovbokhandel,
Fredsgatan 2,
STOCKHOLM 16.

SWITZERLAND
Europa Verlag,
Rämistrasse 5,
ZÜRICH.
Librairie Payot,
40 rue du Marché,
GENEVA.

TANGIER
Paul Fekete,
2 rue Cook.

THAILAND
Suksapan Panit,
Mansion 9,
Rajdamnern Ave.,
BANGKOK.

TUNISIA
Victor Boukhors,
4 rue Nocard,
TUNIS.

TURKEY
Librairie Hachette,
469 Istiklal Caddesi,
Beyoglu,
ISTANBUL.

UNION OF BURMA
S.P.C.K. (Burma),
549 Merchant Street,
P.O. Box 222,
RANGOON.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Van Schaik's Bookstore
Libri Building,
Church Street,
P.O. Box 724,
PRETORIA.

UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga,
Moscow G-200.

UNITED KINGDOM
H.M. Stationery Office,
P.O. Box 569,
LONDON, S.E.1.

UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA
Unesco Publications Centre
801 Third Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, N.Y. and
except for periodicals:
Columbia University Press,
2690 Broadway,
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

URUGUAY
Unesco Centro de Coopera-
ción Científica para América
Latina,
Bulevar Artigas 1320-24,
Casilla de Correo 859,
MONTEVIDEO.
Oficina de Representación de
Editoriales,
Plaza Cagancha 1342,
1.er piso,
MONTEVIDEO.

VENEZUELA
Librería Villegas Venezo-
lana,
avenida Urdaneta,
Esq. Las Ibarras,
Edif. Riera, Apartado 2439,
CARACAS.

VIET-NAM
Librairie Papeterie Xuân-
Thu,
185-193 rue Tu-Do,
B.P. 283,
SAIGON.

YUGOSLAVIA
Jugoslovenska Knjiga,
Terazije 27-II,
BELGRADE.

UNESCO BOOK COUPONS

Unesco Book Coupons can be used to purchase all books and periodicals of an educational, scientific or cultural character. For full information please write to: Unesco Coupon Office, 19 avenue Kléber, Paris-16e, France.